



POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

Non-contrast peripheral angiography at 3T using QISS: improving venous suppression

Shivraman Giri^{1*}, Oisin Flanagan^{2,3}, Peter Speier⁵, Ioannis Koktzoglou^{2,4}, Robert R Edelman^{2,3}

From 17th Annual SCMR Scientific Sessions
 New Orleans, LA, USA. 16-19 January 2014

Background

Quiescent Interval Single Shot (QISS) has emerged as a robust technique for non-enhanced angiography of peripheral arteries (1). It has been clinically validated with contrast enhanced magnetic resonance angiography (CE-MRA) and digital subtraction angiography (DSA) (2,3). Both of these validation studies were performed at 1.5T field strength. Although the initial experience with QISS at 3T using similar imaging parameters as those at 1.5T were promising, venous suppression was inadequate in the thigh and pelvic regions of some patients (4,5). In this work, we present a strategy to improve venous signal suppression with the QISS sequence at 3T.

Methods

The imaging parameters were similar to those reported earlier for QISS at 1.5T (2) with the following exception: the tracking saturation pulse for venous signal attenuation was replaced with an adiabatic inversion pulse (hyperbolic secant). This enables a more homogenous venous suppression at 3T than is possible with regular sinc pulse due to B1 inhomogeneity. The prototype sequence was tested in three volunteers in a 3T system (MAGNETOM Skyra, Siemens Healthcare).

Results

The use of adiabatic inversion pulse instead of a sinc saturation pulse improved venous signal suppression, as shown in Figure 1, which also shows improved background signal suppression with the use of adiabatic inversion pulse. Improved suppression of veins and background permits better visualization of arteries. Similar results were observed in other subjects.

Conclusions

Although QISS has shown robust performance at 1.5T, initial experience at 3T demonstrated suboptimal venous suppression. Although not established, this could be attributed to increased B1 inhomogeneity at 3T. We have demonstrated an approach to improve venous signal suppression at 3T using QISS. More patient studies are required and are underway to test the robustness and consistency of this approach.

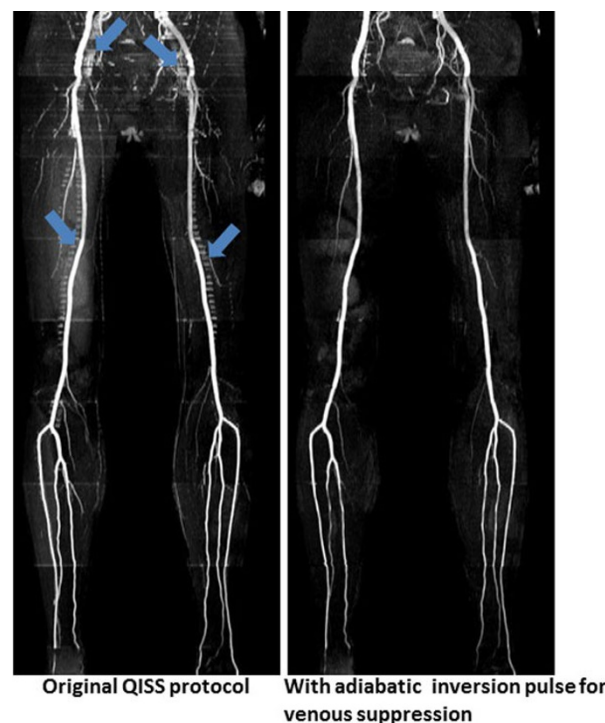


Figure 1 Comparison of original QISS protocol (left) with the modified QISS (right). The arrows point to the undesirable venous signal that has been nearly eliminated with the modified version of QISS.

¹Siemens Healthcare, Chicago, Illinois, USA
 Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Funding

The primary author is a full time employee of Siemens Healthcare.

Authors' details

¹Siemens Healthcare, Chicago, Illinois, USA. ²Radiology, NorthShore University HealthSystem, Evanston, Illinois, USA. ³Radiology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, USA. ⁴Radiology, Pritzker School of Medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA. ⁵Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany.

Published: 16 January 2014

doi:10.1186/1532-429X-16-S1-P168

Cite this article as: Giri et al.: Non-contrast peripheral angiography at 3T using QISS: improving venous suppression. *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* 2014 **16**(Suppl 1):P168.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

